

# New fs

# Jordan Limes

جوردان تليمر يومية سينت تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

HAVANA, Jan. 25 (R) — Two black American Muslims today hijacked an American aircraft to Cuba and demanded to be flown to Tehran, a U.S. official said. Havana airport was at a standstill while Cuban and American officials tried to negotiate with the hijackers by radio, he said. Airport sources said officials had offered to provide, an aircraft to fly the hijackers to Iran if they allowed the passengers to leave the seized plane. The Delta Airlines Lockheed Tristar was carrying 51 passengers and 11 crew on a flight from Atlanta, Georgia, to New York when the pilot radioed that he had been ordered to fly to Cuba. After it landed at Havana, Cuban Immigration Director Justo Hernandez and a U.S. consular official started talking with the crew by radio from the airport control tower. An immigration official said a sick passenger was believed to have been taken off the plane. It could be seen parked in a far corner of the airport with a solitary car drawn up beside it.

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(Continued on page 3)



# Jordan Times

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## Double dealing

ISRAEL AND EGYPT are scheduled to begin the normalisation of relations between them today, as Israel has completed the handover of two thirds of Sinai, comprising an area west of an interim line stretching from Al Arish on the Mediterranean coast to Ras Muhammad on the Red Sea, at the southernmost tip of the peninsula.

The Israeli withdrawal from Sinai has been carried out according to the precise timetable drawn up in the treaty of peace in March, 1979. Progress in the so-called autonomy negotiations has, in sharp contrast, reached complete deadlock. The commitment made at Camp David on Sept. 17, 1978 was that, "in order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants... the Israeli military government and its civilian administration will be withdrawn as soon as a self-governing authority has been freely elected by the inhabitants... to replace the existing military government."

President Carter told a joint session of the U.S. Congress on Sept. 18, 1978 that "Israel has committed that this government will have full autonomy. Prime Minister Begin said to me several times, not partial autonomy, but full autonomy."

Israel and Egypt had set April, 1980 as a target date for completing the negotiations on such a self-governing body. What Israel has offered so far leaves everything that might eventually lead to self-determination for the Palestinians in its own firm and unrelenting grip. There is no question of Israel ever "giving" full autonomy to the Palestinians.

Carter also told Congress that during the negotiations for a self-governing Palestinian body, no new Israeli settlements would be set up. This has not been respected either in letter or in spirit.

There can be little doubt in anyone's mind that Israel's commitment to the "Framework for Peace in the Middle East" agreed at Camp David is being meticulously adhered to where it concerns Egypt: the West Bank and Gaza Strip are another matter altogether. Israel does not intend to live up to its obligations there at all. What we have seen so far is not even a semblance of compliance with what was undertaken at Camp David, unless one counts a lot of hot air produced at stalemated talks a meaningful gesture that will ease the path to peace.

Israel is stonewalling on an issue that is far more vital to peace in the Middle East than tracts of desert in the Sinai. Even the commitments it undertook at Camp David are woefully inadequate if one measures them by the yardstick of Palestinian rights. Autonomy, even full autonomy, falls miserably short of self-determination for the Palestinians; by denying any progress even towards the lesser goal, Israel is sealing the fate of the Middle East.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: In the light of U.S. President Carter's speech about the region one gets the impression that he sees it as no more than a store for oil — devoid of the human element and the national and pan-Arab feelings of the people of the area. He has also not realised that these peoples have a fundamental cause which is inseparable from the security in the Gulf, that is, the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation and the future of Jerusalem.

What President Carter should realise is that this cause is the cause of all peoples and countries in the Gulf, whether Arab or Islamic, and that no other cause has greater priority and significance than it. Therefore, preserving the security of the Gulf should start with putting an end to Israeli aggression and liberating Jerusalem before anything else. Only then Arabs and Muslims — those most concerned in the security of the region — will be able to preserve this security.

But having the U.S. administration make itself the "knight" who defends the Gulf while threatening the security of other Arab regions by supporting the Israeli aggressor is something difficult to understand or accept.

President Carter needs to have conviction that the most effective way to defend American interests in the region lies in dismantling the bomb that threatens Arabs in the form of Israeli aggression. When he is convinced and when he is able to face Congress and the American people with this fact by placing them above election considerations then the U.S. will find that the region has become able to defend legitimate international interests, including U.S. interests.

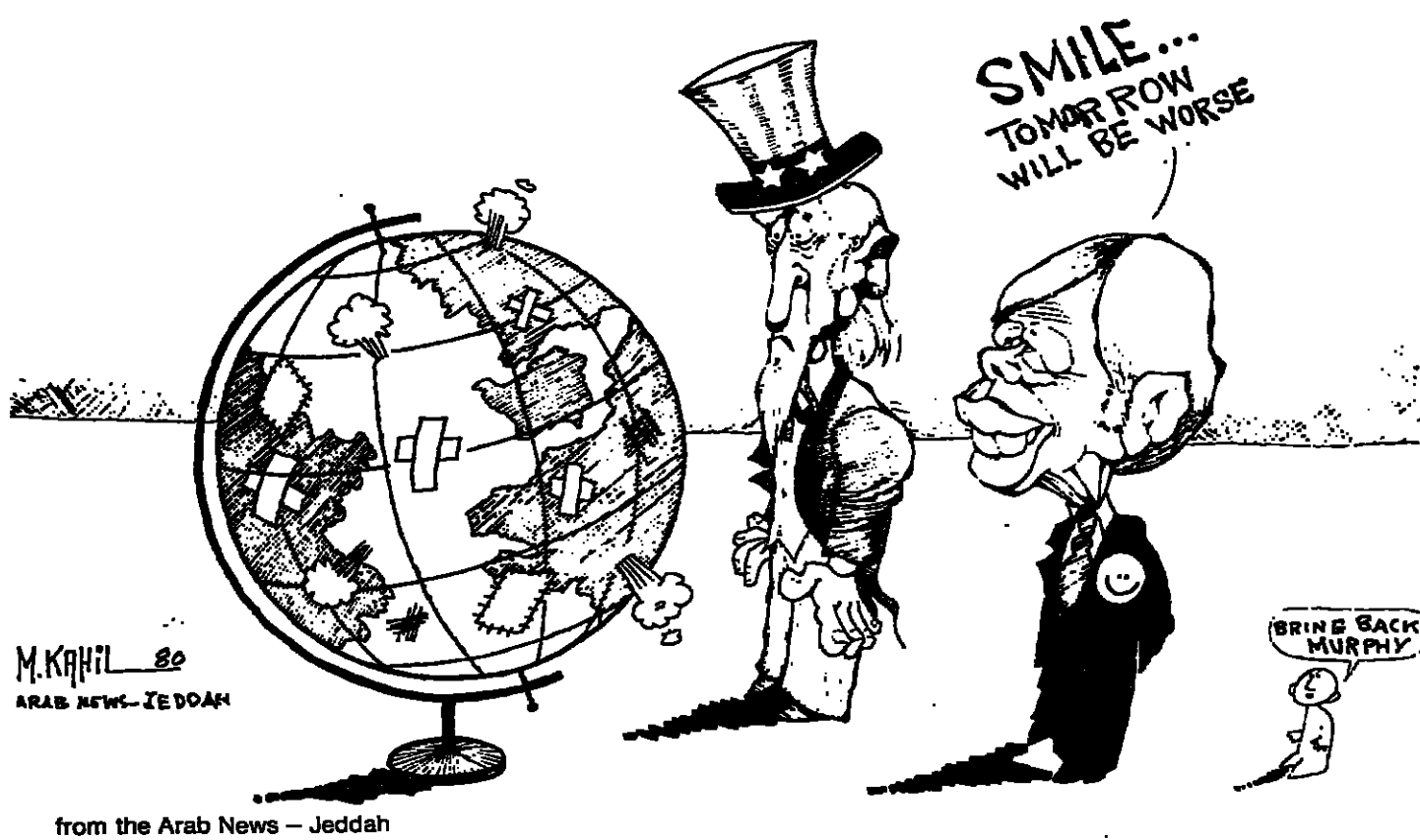
AL DESTOUR: Why should we be ashamed and try to "screen the sunshine with a sieve"? There is clear disagreement among Arab countries' stands with regard to the Islamic conference on Afghanistan scheduled to be held in Islamabad on Saturday. This difference in opinion simply reflects the nature of existing relations between Arab countries and the Soviet Union on the one hand and the prevailing political atmospheres in Arab countries on the other.

The Arab disagreement on Afghanistan seems to revolve around the form rather than the essence. We do not think there are responsible Arab countries that view with satisfaction any military intervention by a big power in the region. But we must admit that political attitudes are governed by interests rather than emotions and principles in most cases.

World interests are a complicated thing that involve geography, history, the type of political regime, the sources of armaments, the type of political mood prevailing and the nature of challenges faced by nations.

Why don't we appreciate the circumstances of one another and intelligently divide our loyalties between superpowers so that we won't completely break the ties with either party, and in the meantime employ everything we get for the realisation of our basic interests, which should in no way be a source of disagreement.

The international game in the region is a complex one and we see only that part of it that floats to the surface, so it is impossible to reduce it to simply black and white. In addition, there is a theory that says that despite the open differences between the big powers, all that is happening is already agreed upon. The goal they share is for them to surround the oil belt and crush the Islamic movement and, eventually, quietly divide the oil between them.



from the Arab News — Jeddah

## Arab military strength the key to joint economic plan

AMMAN, Jan. 25 (JNA) — The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Dr. Hashem Dabbas, returned here today from Baghdad after attending a conference on Arab economic strategy.

Dr. Dabbas told reporters at Amman airport that participants discussed the setting up of a unified Arab economic strategy to confront Zionist and imperialist conspiracies, to support Arab steadfastness and to achieve social justice in Arab countries.

This, he said, would be achieved through the adoption of a pan-

Arab economic plan, the foremost priority of which is a security plan which depends on Arab military strength.

The conference formulated an integrated plan for this in addition to another plan for the development of Arab industries, application of modern technology and Arab food security, Dr. Dabbas said.

The conference, which was held in implementation of 10th Arab summit resolutions, was attended by delegates from Arab countries and several Arab League organisations.

The three-member Jordanian delegation included representatives from the Central Bank and the National Planning Council.

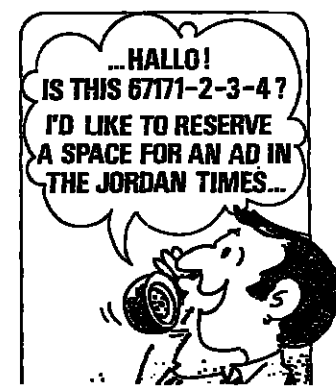


## Crown Prince to open Arab lawyers confab

AMMAN, Jan. 25 (JNA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, tomorrow patronises the opening session of the meetings of the permanent bureau of the Union of Arab Lawyers.

During the three-day meeting, participants will discuss the latest Middle East developments, the Palestinian issue, preparing for the union's conference in Morocco in June, organisation and financial issues and other subjects of concern to the union and Arab lawyers in general.

The meetings will be attended by representatives from bar associations of Arab members states.



## Harvard economist: oil inflation effect just 4%

By Norah Barger  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 25 — The effects of oil price increases on the development of the oil producing countries are far more important than their effects on the international economy—this was the view presented by Harvard economist Dr. Thomas Stauffer in a speech given this week at the World Affairs Council.

Politicians, he said, find the quadrupling of oil prices a "marvellous excuse" for their inability to control domestic inflation. In fact, he said, the oil price increases accounted for only four per cent of world-wide inflation during a four-year period during which it aggregated 40-50 per cent.

"Governments," he told the Jordan Times in an interview yesterday, "are evading the real reasons for inflation—government deficit spending, automatic cost of living increase trigger clauses, etc.—and the excuse is wearing thin."

On what he called the more interesting question of the impact the increased prices have had on the development of oil producers, he outlined four major effects. One is that their economies have expanded, but not grown. "As their revenues go up," he said, "their possibilities of real economic growth go down — wages and the prices of services increase but productivity decreases."

This phenomenon, he said, "destroys the possibility of economic growth in the usual sense, as it did in Iran before the revolution."

Some countries whose economies are derivative of the oil producers, such as the North Yemen and Egypt, have experienced the same development. The former, he said, has undermined its own economy — its wage structure is tied to Saudi Arabia's and it suffers inflation by proxy.

Egypt, he added, is beginning to experience developments similar to those in the Yemen. He believes that its economy will become truly troubled soon after its relations are normalised with Israel and Arab countries impose sanctions against it. "Until now," he told the Jordan Times, "the oil revenues from the recovered Sinai lands have compensated Egypt for the Arab aid they have lost." He does not believe, however that American aid will compensate for

## King meets Chedli Klibi

LONDON, Jan. 25 (JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein received at his residence here this afternoon Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

They discussed current Arab affairs and the Arab League's role in strengthening joint Arab action.



## Arab pharmacists agree on several programme

AMMAN, Jan. 25 (JNA) — A meeting of the Union of Arab Pharmacists concluded here today.

The participants approved the setting up of a fund to support scientific and applied research, republication of the Arab Pharmacist magazine and preparation of a linguistic study on standardisation of terms used in the profession.

They agreed on an emergency fund to support the steadfastness of Arab pharmacists in the occupied Arab territories.

They also agreed to give pre-

ference to Arab pharmaceutical products in registration a letting. It was agreed that recruits at schools of pharmacy the Arab World should be developed.

The Union's council as a statement condemning Egyptian-Israeli peace in called for supporting the of the Palestinian people the leadership of the F Liberation Organisation.

It was agreed to hold a conference of Arab pharmacists during November this year.



Dr. Stauffer

the loss of Arab trade.

Lebanon, he said, has grown as an oil service economy and Jordan has benefited overall in its role as a derivative economy. He rejected the theory that Jordan has suffered from it, disagreeing with those who say that even without increased oil prices Jordan would have received aid and remittances—which in any case are bad.

The second effect Dr. Stauffer described was the effect of increased oil prices on the migration of peoples. He finds two new patterns emerging: one is that countries are exporting the most labour intensive commodity, labour itself; the other is two stage migration—Pakistanis and Indians, for example, are doing agricultural work in the Yemen, while Yemenis are working in Saudi Arabia.

These two countries, he said, have more than paid for their balance of payments deficit on oil through remittances and increased business with the Middle East.

This migration, he added, has led to third effect—the formulation of "population policies" to control foreign workers during the past year. Oil producers, he explained are beginning to ask themselves, do their nationals really want expatriates — and why should they expand anyway? In the United Arab Emirates, he said, a "most extraordinary economic question" has been raised: to what extent can they reduce their economic level, getting rid of expatriates and yet raising the per capita income of their

nationals?

The "gas revolution" fourth effect he cited of oil prices. Even while producers fear their oil reserves running out, most have reserves that are economical to exploit now prices are high. Iran, for example, has only 40 billion of oil but gas equivalent billion barrels of oil.

He predicted that the duellers will phase in gas phase out oil, in such a gas will become more in more quickly than oil.

As a result, he feels it tries will shift away from structure projects to energy industries. As a second effect, he said, levels reduced in a way that will skilled expatriate workers Jordanians, to the detriment unskilled ones like the Yemenis.

A new development he became an important consideration in the past was of production policies. "I more serious to the West embargo. Since the seizure nian banking interests, duers have felt that 'o ground is more difficult. They no longer see safe transform their surplus-ital."

Despite this develop the growing interdependence Western and Middle economies, he is pessimistic any change in U.S. foreign because of the "peculiar of American politics. (U identical candidate John) made his views known on what happened to him," adding that now that case is gaining some considerable portion of Israel receives from the approval of Congress heard about publicly.

Dr. Stauffer, who in ad his professorial duties is a fellow at the Middle Studies Centre in Harv writes for the London T the Christian Science M energy issues. From 1965 he was a member of the task force on oil import and he received his economics from Harvard He left Jordan yester spending several days in guest of the American Ce lowing a lecture and reset of the Gulf area.

## Clubs, Societies, Sports Groups--let us know what you are doing

Our "What's going on" section needs YOUR help if it is going to be a success. It's the news of your clubs, your exhibitions, your meetings and outings that are open to the public which appear in "What's going on". Help us to help you publicise your public events: charity bazaars, school open days, concerts, commercial exhibitions—our readers are interested in your event.

Please write us at P.O. Box 6710, telephone 67171 or even call in at our offices on the Amman-Sweileh road between 10:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. and tell us what's going on. The Jordan Times will publish free listings on the day of the event.

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## Damas-Scene

Compiled for the Jordan Times by Pat McDonnell

(Week of Jan. 26 - Feb. 1)

### EXHIBITIONS

**FRIDAY, Jan. 26:** A special exhibition of photos of India by Syria's master photographer Mahmoud Hadid will go on for three days at the ground floor exhibition hall of the Ien Hotel. A special 6 p.m. programme on the opening night mark the 30th anniversary of the Indian republic. It will be accompanied by the classical Indian singer Prabha Ti accompanied by an Indian orchestra. More than 90 colour and black and white photos are featured in the exhibit which will run until Monday.

**DAY, Jan. 28:** An exhibition of photos and books commemorating the 120th birthday of Anton Chekov goes on view for a week at the Soviet Cultural Centre.

**FRIDAY:** The first photographic exhibition of bushland life of Australia continues through Wednesday at the floor exhibition Hall of the Damascus National Museum. 10 a.m. - 1 p.m.; 2 - 4 p.m. daily except Tuesday.

**More than 35 works by master artists of the Georgian Republic** are on view at Al Sha'b Gallery through Thursday. The exhibit includes copper carvings, etchings, ceramics and popular rugs. 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.; 4 - 8 p.m. daily except Friday.

### THEATRE

**FRIDAY, Jan. 26:** "Black Comedy" opens a two-week run at the Amra Theatre. Performances begin nightly at 8:30 p.m. Loud Khadour is directing this Syrian version of Peter Hoffer's play which stars Sara Dibsi and Hilda Samur (in Arabic).

**DAY, Jan. 29 and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30:** "Patterns -- Aspects of Living and Loving in Verse Prose and Song by the actress Maralyn Heathcock" entitles an unusual programme to be presented at 8:30 p.m. both nights at the hall of the Cultural Centre. Selections from the programme, devised by Heathcock and directed by Edgar Gray, are: "Symptom of" by Dorothy Parker; D.H. Lawrence's "Two Women, as I'm Concerned"; "A Warning to Wives" by Ogden Nash; Eliot's "Gus, the Theatre Cat"; and Shakespeare's "Sonnet 130".

Miss Heathcock studied at the Barber Institute at the University of Birmingham and took post-graduate acting courses at the Webber Douglas Academy, London. She made her professional debut at the Adelphi Theatre in Noel Coward's "The Boy in the Blue" and has since appeared in "Poldark", a highly successful TV series.

### LECTURES

**DAY, Jan. 28:** "The Creativity of Chekov" entitles a lecture given at the Chess Room of the Soviet Cultural Centre at 6 p.m. (in Arabic).

**NESDAY, Jan. 30:** "Life is Serious While Art is Cheerful" is a literary evening of light-hearted prose and poetry to be held at 7 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre (in German, Arabic translation).

**FRIDAY, Jan. 31:** A lecture and slideshow on the Bolshoi and Russian theatre will be given at 6 p.m. at the Music of the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Arabic).

### CONCERT

**NESDAY, Jan. 30:** The Roma Ensemble will perform baroque music at 8 p.m. at the Qabbani Hall. Additional information and tickets may be obtained from the Damascus Conservatory of Music, located 100 metres west of the French Consulate. The wind-instrument quintet will perform Mozart, Handel and works of Italian composers.

### VIDEO-TAPED PROGRAMMES

**FRIDAY, Jan. 29:** "L'Herbier ou l'impressionisme cinématographique" entitles a 6 p.m. programme at the French Cultural Centre (in French).



British actress Maralyn Heathcock will present an evening of light readings Tuesday and Wednesday at the British Cultural Centre.

**WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30:** "Edith Piaf" will be presented at 6 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

### FILMS

**SATURDAY, Jan. 26 and MONDAY, Jan. 28:** "Sans Mobile Apparent," a 1971 film directed by Philippe Labro, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre. It stars Jean-Louis Trintignant, Dominique Sanda, Sacha Distel and Stéphane Audran (in French, Arabic sub-titles).

**SATURDAY, Jan. 26:** A controversial film that won acclaim by critics in the early '70s will be shown at 8 p.m. at the Goethe Institute. It is "Aguirre -- Der Zorn Gottes" directed by Werner Herzog and starring Klaus Kinsky, Helena Rocho and Peter Berling (in German, Arabic sub-titles).

**SUNDAY, Jan. 27:** "From the Life of a Good-for-nothing," a film based on the novella by J. von Eichendorff, will be shown at 7 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre. It stars Dean Reed (in German, Arabic sub-titles). A documentary, "Meeting the Artists," also will be shown.

**MONDAY, Jan. 28:** A documentary film on the life of Anton Chekov will be shown at 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Russian, Arabic sub-titles).

**WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30:** A Bulgarian film, entitled "The Science Club," will be shown at 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Russian, Arabic sub-titles).

**THURSDAY, Jan. 31:** "Bartleby," a 1976 feature film directed by Maurice Ronet, will be shown at 8:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre. It stars Michel Lonsdale, Maurice Biraud and Maxence Mailfort (in French, Arabic sub-titles).

If you have items for the Damas-Scene column, please send them 10 days in advance to Pat McDonnell, P.O. Box 5601, Damascus, Syria, or phone them in Damascus to 336-658.

## Founder of Damascus Conservatory sees the universality of all music

By Pat McDonnell  
Special to the Jordan Times

**DAMASCUS** -- The universality of music within all cultures was the theme of a talk delivered to the American Women's Club by Mr. Solhi Wadi, the director of the Damascus Conservatory of Music.

Mr. Wadi founded the conservatory in 1961 under the auspices of the Syrian Ministry of Culture. This was shortly after he completed advanced studies at Trinity College of Music and the Royal Academy of Music in London. A composer, he has written musical scores for several Iraqi and Syrian films.

The audience heard about Mr. Wadi's lifetime of involvement in music encapsulated in a discussion of the universal themes of music. Each major point of his talk was emphasised by segments of music in a tape he had prepared for the lecture.

Stressing that music is the product of man's intellectual and emotional strivings, Mr. Wadi started the talk off with a violin concerto by the 18th century composer Johann Sebastian Bach. He described Bach as an artist who produced music that demonstrates perfect balance even though the composer was bound within the confines of the baroque music of his period.

Stating that Bach, Beethoven and Mozart are the pillars of Western music, he noted that oriental music has been passed from one generation to the next. "Improvisation is an essential part of the training of the oriental musician," he said.



Mr. Solhi Wadi, founder and director of the Damascus Conservatory of Music.

"In other words, written music is something relatively new in the Arab World inasmuch as not a single sheet of Arabic music is older than 50 years. Hence, compositions were transmitted from musician to musician as opposed to the more regimented style of Western classical music."

Nothing that Arabic music has been heavily influenced by India, Turkey and Persia. Mr. Wadi offered an example of an Indian raga in which two or three musicians lead on percussion instruments to suggest the fragment of a melody. The theme is passed from player to player who each elaborate on it until the tabla drum steps in and the music is tossed to and fro among the musicians -- the music rising in pitch and tempo.

"This is how music began," Mr. Wadi commented, "a man blew on a hollow reed while he considered his destiny."

A sensual element entered into the discussion with taped Arabic music performed on the flute, zither, oud and percussion instruments. An eerie similarity was presented in a taped segment of Bach's chromatic "Fantasia in Fugue."

"In the West, from the 15th to 17th centuries, music was improvised," Mr. Wadi said. "This school died until the 20th century, when, improvisations became a cornerstone of jazz."

Parallels between Eastern and Western improvisations were drawn between Arabic melodies and Bach's disciplined fugues.

"If the same conclusions were arrived at in the melodic meditations of 18th century Bach and a contemporary Arab flautist, it should not be surprising that the same effect has been achieved by a Japanese koto player," he continued. Examples were offered of the similarity between the Japanese reed flute and the Arabic "nay", the Japanese koto and the Arabic "qanun". Lastly, a piece of music by the Belgian composer Cesar Frank was played to demonstrate how the human mind works much in the same respect universally.

Traditional themes have

always been blended with classical music; therefore, it's not strange that musicians the world over have, independently shared the same meditative approach," he explained.

"The reason many people reject the music of other ethnic groups is because they are not familiar with the style, mode or presentation. This seems to be a basic trait of humans in that they reject people of a different skin colour, language or even dialect, mode of dress or way of living. Nonetheless, music is the most universal and human of all arts and we've seen today how its themes are repeated in all cultures and all time periods."

More than 320 students are enrolled in the Damascus Conservatory of Music. The school is open to all who pass a qualifying examination. If accepted, they receive training for free except for a nominal fee of 29 Syrian pounds (\$7.25) a year. Students receive three two-hour lessons a week at the conservatory, which is equipped with 23 pianos. Instruction is offered by 22 teachers on all instruments played in a Western orchestra plus Arabic folk instruments such as the oud and qanun.

## TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be foggy in the morning, and partly cloudy in general. There will be a slight rise in temperature, and rain is not expected. Winds will be westerly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
low	4	11
high	8	21
Amman	4	11
Aqaba	8	21
Deserts	3	13
Jordan Valley	7	19

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## Islamic foreign ministers conference

(Continued from page 1)

It is possible yet to determine the mood of the delegates. It is clear, however, that the conference because of common border with Afghanistan, has been careful to distinguish between anti-Sovietism and its opposition to the Soviet Union.

Many delegates who began to arrive in Islamabad today for the conference expressed similar sentiments. It was asked for the conference to be postponed until Sunday if it would send only an observer if the conference opened on the day.

Conference sources said Iran's revolutionary government was divided by the Soviet threat and wanted to try to ensure that Libya, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation was not linked with any Islamic condemnation of foreign intervention against a Muslim state.

Iran is the only member of the Arab Confrontation and Steadfast Front which has said it would attend. The others have said the conference arguing that its timing would detract Islamic attention from the new Egyptian-Israeli developments. Iran sees Iran, which also shares a border with Afghanistan, as a main ally against further Soviet penetration and considers participation vital to the success of the conference.

The secretary general of the 41-nation Islamic Conference, Mr. Habib Chatty, discussed last night and today the request. Pakistan's military ruler, Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq, will now open the conference Sunday morning.

Chatty said on his arrival last night that the conference was taking place at an important and critical time when a Muslim country is subject to military intervention by a foreign power. "This represents a danger for all Muslim countries and the Muslim world. It is only natural that the foreign ministers of Muslim countries should meet and examine the situation," he said.

Conference sources said the foreign ministers could give their

backing to Pakistan and Iran and agree to set up an aid fund for the Afghan refugees. They said boycott of the Moscow Olympics was also possible.

Any attempt to commit the conference to provide military backing to the Afghan insurgents is expected to be defeated, the sources said.

Insurgent sources said in Peshawar, Pakistan, today the seven major Afghan insurgent groups had decided to delay talks on forming a common front against the Soviet Union until after the Islamabad conference.

They said that while the groups had decided in principle to form a front, technical discussions on how to achieve this would wait until after the conference.

The groups, based in Peshawar near the Khyber Pass, hope for diplomatic and military assistance from the conference.

The sources said the seven groups had chosen a speaker to represent the insurgents at the conference.

They said the insurgent spokesman would be Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, head of the Jamiat-e-Islami Party of Afghanistan, a fundamentalist Islamic organisation.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

Arab Mineral Water Co. announces that Mr. Rashid Ghosh is no longer related to us, and we accept no responsibility for his conduct.

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## English soccer teams fight injuries

LONDON, Jan. 25 (R) -- Perhaps the most important team of men in tomorrow's fourth round of the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup will never kick a ball in earnest. Indeed, by kickoff time their job should be done. For up and down the country today club physiotherapists were racing against the clock in a frantic bid to cure a string of star names of injury. Bristol City, who face Ipswich Town in an all-first Division clash, have four players on the treatment table -- strikers Chris Garland and Joe Royle, defender Geoff Merrick and midfielder Tony Fitzpatrick.

Even worse off are Chester, who play fellow Third Division side Millwall. Player-manager Alan Oakes has had to name a squad of 16 while awaiting late fitness tests on six of his first-team players. Norwich City, too, have problems, and their journey to play Wolverhampton, in another all-first Division tie, will be all the trickier if England striker Kevin Reeves and 1966 World Cup star Martin Peters do not recover in time.

Mark Lawrenson, whose midfield form has helped shoot Brighton up the First Division, may have to revert to defence for the game with Arsenal in London. The Irish international will drop back of Steve Foster is ruled out by an ankle injury. Arsenal, who have scored 11 goals in four meetings without reply against Brighton this season, are one side with good news on the injury front. Irish central defender David O'Leary will make his return for his first game since December. John Mahoney's absence from the Swansea town team to play Reading, due to an achilles tendon injury, will allow former Liverpool star Ian Callaghan back into the side and he will make a record 85th FA Cup appearance.

## West German wins Monte Carlo Rally

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 25 (R) -- West Germany's Walter Rohrl today won the 48th Monte Carlo Car Rally in Fiat-Abarth 131 after leading almost from start to finish. Runner-up was last year's winner, Frenchman Bernard Darniche in a Lancia Stratos, who pulled up from fifth place by winning seven of last night's eight test stages. Two others were cancelled because the rally was running far behind schedule.



Third place went to another Fiat-Abarth 131 driven by Swede Bjorn Waldegaard. Rohrl was timed at eight hours 57 minutes, 58 seconds while Darniche and Waldegaard clocked 9:08:12 and 9:09:45 respectively. Fourth and fifth places also went to Swedes Anders Kullang in an Opel Ascona and Per Eklund in a Volkswagen Golf GTI, respectively.

The best placed woman driver was Michele Mouton of France -- seventh in a Fiat-Abarth 131, the same position as last year. Eklund was unlucky during the night. He had been holding second place but a broken drive shaft delayed him considerably while he stopped to repair it. Thousands of spectators turned out for the last tests on icy circuits in the Alpine foothills north of here. The rally has lost some of its popular appeal over the past few years but it remains a test for manufacturers and Fiat came out with flying colours. Less than half of the vehicles who set off when the rally started at the beginning of the week in cities spread across Europe survived the finish.

## Pakistan 65 for two

HYDERABAD, India, Jan. 25 (R) -- Pakistan were 65 for two in their second innings at close of play on the second day of their three-day cricket match against India's South Zone here today. Scores: Pakistan 293 for four declared and 65 for two. South Zone 270 for eight.

## World Bowls Championships

MELBOURNE, Jan. 25 (R) -- Australia's John Snell and Scotland's David McGill produced a thrilling first round singles tie at the World Bowls Championships here today. The game lasted 27 ends before the 45-year-old Australian bank manager, who won the silver medal at the 1978 Commonwealth Games, reached 21 up.

The Scot, began slowly and trailed 11-3 after 12 ends. Snell looked poised for an easy win when he led 18-8 after 19 ends. But McGill came back with three singles and two twos in the next five ends to narrow the gap to three shots. On the 25th end the Scot was lying three until Snell rolled in for shot with his last bowl. On the 27th end Snell put the jack in the ditch with his own bowl a close counter and McGill failed by centimetres with his last bowl.

Scotland did achieve some revenge with a 24-12 win over Australia in the fours. The hosts were also beaten by Swaziland in a day of upsets. Fiji beat England in the fours, Zambia beat Canada and Malawi beat Wales.

## Volleyball Olympic qualifying tournament

SOFIA, Jan. 25 (R) -- Bulgaria, the United States, Romania and South Korea qualified for the finals of the men's volleyball Olympic qualifying tournament in Bulgaria today. In Sofia, Bulgaria beat East Germany 3-1 (12-15, 15-8, 15-10, 15-3) and the United States beat Canada 3-0 (15-11, 15-10, 15-10).

In the other group, played in Pernik, Romania beat Korea 3-0 (15-10, 15-11, 15-7) to head the group with followed by South Korea 7, Czechoslovakia 6, Japan 5, and Hungary 4. The two top teams in each of the two groups go to the round-robin finals starting on Saturday. In the women's tournament in Pazardjik, Romania beat Brazil 3-0 (15-1, 15-6) and Hungary beat Mexico 3-0 (15-4, 15-3, 15-2). Romania led the standings at the end with 9 points.

## Basketball roundup

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP) -- The Portland Trail Blazers aren't burning up the National Basketball Association days, but they look like winners whenever they play the Los Angeles Lakers. The Blazers met the Lakers for the third season last night and for the third time, they beat them the best game we played all year," noted Portland coach Ramsay after the 111-103 victory. "If we play game after game like that, we will be in the playoffs. We played a very good game. We have to do these kinds of things in the playoffs. Consistency is what wins in this league." Of course, Portland's team has been anything but consistent so far. The Blazers have won five of their last 10 games, but they were anything but that last night. "We didn't play well, and a whole lot of things hurt us," said Lakers coach Westhead. "Naturally, it doesn't help when Kareem Jabbar has foul trouble."

In other NBA action, New Jersey defeated Washington and Kansas City scored a 110-80 victory over Utah.

Tom Owens and Ron Brewer scored 27 points each Portland smash a four-game losing streak and a six-game winning streak. Portland outscored Los Angeles the first 6:20 of the third quarter to take a 69-59 lead. Lakers never got closer than five points after that.

Mike Newlin and Ed Jordan combined for 19 points fourth quarter, leading New Jersey over Washington. He scored only four field goals in the final 12 minutes while their sixth game in a row. Newlin scored 11 of his 28 points final period and Jordan eight of his 13. Seven players, led by Wedman's 20 points, scored in double figures for Kansas the Kings rolled past Utah 110-80. Wedman had 18 points first quarter, when he hit his first eight shots from the

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## If there is insufficient response to its needs 'Third World may turn from developed nations'

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25 (R)—The Netherlands warned a U.N. conference today that the Third World may turn away from industrialised nations if there is insufficient response to its needs.

Mr. J. de Koning, Netherlands minister for development cooperation, told the U.N. Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) conference: "This would mean that the developing countries will try as a group to develop themselves and thus isolate themselves from the rest of the world."

He said the New Delhi conference, attended by more than 100 countries, could be considered a prelude to a new round of global negotiations.

"These days we may find ourselves standing at a decisive crossroad. Will we move toward strengthening the interdependence between North and South benefiting both, or will we follow a road that will separate us from each other?" he asked.

Mr. de Koning said: "I am concerned. My country is concerned. And although we have hardly any powers to influence the way in which the trend is evolving, we will

not fail to accept our responsibilities."

He said the present North-South dialogue between rich and poor countries was almost exclusively preoccupied with economic questions.

"If we continue our debate in this narrowly defined sense, we may find ourselves gradually drafting action programmes beyond reality. If one leaves out political, social and cultural aspects in an overall development strategy, we will never meet our goals."

The U.S. delegate, Ambassador John McDonald, said that the prospects for real economic growth in developed countries for 1980 was now zero with an inflation rate of ten per cent.

"One year ago we did not expect to begin the 1980s with such a sombre economic forecast. The marked change in our outlook is due almost exclusively to sharply increased oil prices coupled with a precarious supply situation in international petroleum markets," Mr. McDonald said.

He said the price of crude oil rose by more than 100 per cent during the past year and the impact of these increases was similarly devastating on the developing countries.

"In addition, a slowdown in the expansion of developed countries' economies will tend to weaken the trade performance of developing country exporters," he said.

Denmark asked for liberalisation of international trade, saying it was one of the major preconditions for sustained economic growth.

## Pretoria white families may be forced to move to make way for Indians

PRETORIA, Jan. 25 (R)—Some 600 white families may have to move from their homes to make way for Indians, in a rare reversal of the usual apartheid practice in South Africa.

Pretoria City Council said it was recommending to the government that the white families from Pretoria's Erasmus area be moved so that the nearby Indian township of Laudium could be extended.

City councillors approved a strongly-worded memorandum at a meeting last night after speakers said a potentially explosive racial situation was developing in the drastically overcrowded township.

The recommendation was in direct conflict with government promises to residents of Erasmus that their suburb would always remain "white".

Thousands of blacks, coloureds (mixed race) and Indians have been forced to abandon their homes under South Africa's Group Areas Act which consigns races to separate areas, but relatively few whites have been affected.

"The only solution is the resettlement of the Erasmus whites," said Mr. Philip Nel, chairman of the Pretoria council's management committee.

"It will perhaps be necessary for the Prime Minister (Pieter Botha) himself to intervene to ensure a solution is acceptable."

The recommendation was condemned by the Erasmus residents and also came in for criticism from the Indian township. In Laudium, some families are reported to be living on the streets because the houses are so overcrowded.

"We are not squatters and they are not just going to come and

move us," Mr. Danie Rossouw, chairman of the white suburb's ratepayers association, told reporters. "We are not going to be the sacrificial lamb to the whole group areas idea."

A spokesman for the Indian township committee said he opposed the resettlement of white families in Erasmus.

"We have been the victims of the Group Areas Act and don't want to be part of its implementation on another race group," the Indian spokesman said.

Councillor Hendrik Botha said there would have to be sacrifices. He said whites, who had previously expected other race groups to accede to mass-moving, should in fairness themselves accept such moves when necessary.

## California quake causes leak of radioactive water

LIVERMORE, California, Jan. 25 (R)—Radioactive-tainted water leaked from a nuclear laboratory tank here today after an earthquake shook a 320-kilometre-wide area of northern California and injured 50 people, a laboratory spokesman said.

The earthquake, which struck yesterday and has been followed by four strong aftershocks, swayed skyscrapers in San Francisco.

The spokesman said the water, which contained about half the level of radioactivity that could be dumped legally into a sewer, was dripping at a rate of about a quart a minute from a 30,000 gallon tank, but posed no danger to the public.

None of the water has escaped from the Lawrence Livermore Radiation Laboratory and the leak, discovered after the earthquake, will be blocked with cement later today, the spokesman said.

The laboratory, which carries out nuclear research, was evacuated when the earthquake struck, and 24 people were treated there for cuts and bruises, caused mainly by falling ceiling tiles and files. Workers will return to the laboratory later today, the spokesman added.

Environmentalists have protested against the building of nuclear facilities in California, which has an earth fault running the length of the state.

The epicentre of the earthquake was 19 kilometres northwest of Livermore and 137 permanently-positioned trailer homes in the town were shaken off their foundations, making 500 people homeless. They spent last night at an emergency Red Cross centre.

### New report on Three Mile Island incident

Last year's nuclear accident at the Three Mile Island power plant came perilously close to turning into a "meltdown," an event that could have resulted in a major disaster, an independent study said.

The study, made public yesterday by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), said the Three Mile Island nuclear plant came within between 30 and 60 minutes of meltdown. This would have required "at least precautionary evacuation of thousands of people living near the plant, and potentially serious public health and safety consequences for the immediate area," the report said.

Even without a meltdown, the accident, which occurred on March 28, caused severe dislocation in the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania region, with hundreds of people leaving their homes.

A meltdown would have occurred had the radioactive rods in the plant stayed too long without coolant water. At worst—which the study said was not likely—a meltdown could have resulted in the radioactive core of the plant being exposed to the atmosphere.

The study, done by a Washington law firm, said that "before anyone appreciated the seriousness of the situation, Three Mile Island came close to being the accident we had been told by many in the industry could not happen: a core meltdown."

It said: "A shift foreman reporting for normal duty about two hours after the accident began undertook to survey some instruments and blocked off the stuck-open pressuriser valve that was leaking reactor coolant into the reactor containment building."

The study said that if the valve had remained open, "our projections show that within 30 to 60 minutes a substantial amount of the reactor fuel would have begun to melt down."

The study said that another nuclear accident, worse than that at Three Mile Island, was likely unless fundamental changes were made in the nuclear power industry. It recommended that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission be restructured with substantially more of its resources going to the monitoring of reactors.

## To avert critical shortages in 1990s

## OPEC official urges gradual rise in natural gas prices this decade

VIENNA, Jan. 25 (R)—Natural gas prices must rise to the level of crude oil if a major energy crisis is to be avoided in the 1980s, OPEC Secretary-General Rene Ortiz said today.

"Gas definitely has to be related to oil prices," he told an international natural gas forum.

Mr. Ortiz cited recent estimates which showed a global oil deficit of about five million barrels a day by 1985 and twice that amount by 1990.

Western European production of natural gas should fall by five to 15 per cent by 1990 while U.S.

production should drop sharply by the mid-1980s, he said.

By contrast, OPEC produces 6.7 per cent of the world's commercial gas supply but controls about 37 per cent of the world's proven reserves, he said.

He called for prices to rise gradually in this decade to guarantee a more orderly expansion of gas supplies and avert critical shortages by the 1990s.

"We have already reached the critical point for decisions to be made if we wish to see results by the late 1980s or even the beginning of the 1990s," he said.

Mr. Ortiz said present natural gas prices vary widely, but he cited a price of about \$8 for the gas equivalent of one barrel of oil as an average. The average OPEC oil price is now about \$30 a barrel.

Until now, the natural gas industry has spoken of a possible relation of gas prices to the lower-priced heavy crude oils, he said.

"We think it should be related to the lighter end of the barrel," Mr. Ortiz said.

He said OPEC should discuss the possibility of establishing a floor price for natural gas, one that would ensure a reasonable financial return for the massive investments involved.

But he played down the possibility of OPEC achieving the same control over world gas prices as it has established for oil, saying that the huge investments required more producer-consumer cooperation.

"Due to the enormous amount of mutually committed investments, a higher degree of interdependence exists between the suppliers and the consumers which, in turn, guarantees a more stable relationship between the two than can be witnessed in the oil trade," he said.

## Coal moves to the front

The idea that south Africa might use its large coal reserves to exact political concessions from a coal-hungry world in the 1980s—a fear expressed recently by a major West German coal trader—may seem a bit far-fetched.

But nonetheless, it does highlight the fact that a silent revolution in energy use is under way. Spurred by fears of a looming world oil shortage in the 1980s, and by delays in nuclear power growth wrought by mounting public opposition, many Western industrial nations are planning a big increase in coal's role in electricity production.

Since only a handful of these countries are themselves self-sufficient in coal production, there will be a dramatic increase in world coal trade and what some observers see as a "price explosion" somewhere between 1985 and 1990. One school of thought even believes that coal will take over oil's role eventually, as the dominant price-setter for all other energy sources.

Even before the Iranian oil cutbacks, the International Energy Agency was predicting that use of coal by U.S. electric utilities would jump by 50-53 per cent between 1976 and 1990, while their Japanese counterparts would burn 35 per cent more.

Mr. Leonard Williams, director-general of the EEC Commission, told the U.K.'s Vale of Belvoir coal mining inquiry last month that between now and 1990, the EEC expected a 25 per cent increase in the burning of solid fuels in power stations.

Present plans envisaged a further 30 gigawatts (30,000 megawatts) of coal-fired power station capacity, of which 18 gigawatts (GW) would be added between now and 1985. By contrast, 1985 nuclear power capacity would be only about 73 GW, against the 160 GW originally hoped for.

About 22 GW of oil-fired generating capacity was still planned or under construction, but EEC policy was to persuade member countries to switch as much of that as possible to solid fuels. If nothing was done, the EEC's oil imports ceiling of 470 million tonnes was certain to be breached after 1985.

Mr. Williams believed that by the year 2000, coal imports to the EEC would be some 150 million tonnes a year—four times their present level.

At present, coal supply far outweighs demand, so that prices are related more to production costs than to the world market price for



Rene Ortiz

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It was the only member of the Warsaw Pact to criticise the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, albeit implicitly, by calling for an end to the policy of domination and interference in other states' internal affairs.

Western diplomats in Bucharest said it was difficult to gauge the extent of official Romanian concern over the Soviet action in Afghanistan, but they added there was considerable nervousness among members of the public immediately after the intervention at the end of December.

## Japan opts to deport McCartney

TOKYO, Jan. 25 (R)—Former Beatle Paul McCartney, detained in a police cell for more than a week after customs officers said they had found marijuana in his luggage, was deported from Japan today.

Mr. McCartney was taken to Tokyo Airport after authorities decided not to press charges against him under the marijuana control act, a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

He left on a plane for Amsterdam where he will switch to another flight to London.

With him were his wife, Linda, and their four children, along with several members of Mr. McCartney's rock group Wings.

Mr. McCartney, 37, had been held since his arrival in Japan on Jan. 16.

The Justice Ministry spokesman said the British-born millionaire musician could not return to Japan during the next 12 months.

He had come to Japan for a planned concert tour.

Officials at the prosecutor's office said authorities had decided not to press against the ex-Beatle because he had brought in the marijuana solely for his own use.

## U.S. envoy to hold talks in Romania

VIENNA, Jan. 25 (R)—United States Undersecretary of State David Newsom flies to Bucharest tomorrow for talks on the international situation at Romania's request.

The State Department in Washington said the two-day visit was sought by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, but U.S. embassy sources in Bucharest said Mr. Newsom was also expected to meet President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The trip is seen as an indication of Washington's continued interest in Romania, which is formally a member of the communist Warsaw Pact but which maintains an independent stance within the Soviet bloc.

For Romania, the visit will be a gesture of support from outside at a time of uncertainty stemming from what it regards as a possible new aggressive mood in Moscow and from the health problems of President Tito in neighbouring Yugoslavia.

Mr. Newsom will be standing in for Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who was due to have visited Bucharest in mid-December while in Europe for a NATO meeting but had to cancel because of the hostage crisis at the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

The U.S. embassy sources in Bucharest, however, expected Mr. Vance to visit Romania later.

As part of its independent position, Romania refuses to have Soviet troops on its territory or send its own troops on Warsaw Pact manoeuvres in other countries.

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## World News Briefs

GENOA, Italy, Jan. 25 (R)—Two policemen were killed when, believed to be political extremists, opened fire on a parade of Italian para-military Carabinieri security forces here today.

A third policeman was injured when the attackers fired pistol shots from the window of their car into the police. Witnesses said the gunmen included two men and three women escaped into Genoa's busy midday traffic after the shooting. The attack coincides with debate in the Chamber of Deputies on anti-terrorist measures passed by the government in a December. The decree, which gave police wider power to arrest terrorist suspects, needs to be confirmed by parliament 60 days of its passing. It has been criticised as anti-constitutionally small Radical Party, which has tabled over 1,000 amendments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (R)—The Carter administration today found nothing disturbing in a statement by Panama identifying itself as a Panamanian security force here today. The statement promised to study Iran's request for extradition of the Shah and calling for release of American hostages in Tehran.

Initially we do not find any elements in it disturbing," State Department spokesman J. William H. Carter said of Panamanian President A. Royo's initiative. He expressed appreciation for Panama's Iran to comply with international law by releasing the 50 Americans held in the U.S. embassy in Tehran since Nov. 4. Officials said obvious Mr. Royo's moves were part of an effort to gain release of hostages. Washington was told about the effort to gain release of hostages. Washington was told about the effort to gain release of hostages.

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President Tito

Yugoslav television, for the second time in two days, last night showed photographs of President Tito sitting in a wheelchair, smiling broadly, in the intensive care unit of the main hospital in the north-western city of Ljubljana.

The bulletin said: "President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito spent last night quietly and is feeling well. He gets out of bed from time to time. The general condition of his health is showing further improvement."

"President Tito is being informed about major internal and foreign (policy) issues and is starting to carry out some of his regular duties."

The bulletin did not specify what regular duties he was carrying out, but earlier he met State Vice-President Lazar Kolisevski and conferred with a number of top state and Communist Party aides.

Today, President Tito sent cables to the president of India and the governor-general of Australia, congratulating them on their National Days.

President Tito has set up a system of collective leadership of the state and the party, numbering nine and 24 members respectively, to succeed him when he dies or steps down. The post of his deputy in both rotates annually among the members, broadly representing Yugoslavia's eight republics and autonomous provinces.

Officials, and ordinary Yugoslavs, have expressed astonishment at the apparent speedy recovery of the president, who has ruled this Balkan country for nearly four decades and is life president of both party and state.

Top officials have said they believe the president will increasingly take up his duties again, but they wondered how far he might be able to do this following the amputation.

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